

can be identified as human work lie in Stage 3 of his scheme for the evolution of technique. On p. 262 is a statement that will be contested by not a few collectors and geologists: 'The oldest gravels are those of the original plateau, relics of which remain capping the hills along the course of the river. These contain no implements other than the more than doubtful eoliths.' Again a passage on p. 581 may well lead the student to believe that Drift man was exclusively of Neanderthal type: 'Down to the end of the Middle Palaeolithic term the whole of Europe was peopled by the race called Mousterian. . . . There is no evidence that can stand criticism for a race resembling the modern type of humanity as existing in the Continent along with or previous to them.' Galley Hill man thus gets short shrift, yet the 'paintings' on the wall of Bacon's Hole near Paviland cave are treated with all consideration, though the owner of the cave has pointed out other streaks of ochre that have oozed through the rock since the discovery was made. On p. 434 are two misprints in place-names and a misleading reference in note 7. That on p. 254, note 1, should be to pp. 353, 361; and there are wrong references on pp. 258 and 431 to the illustrations. More might well have been expected, and overlooked; but there are some slips of more importance. Furze Platt is not at Caversham (p. 265), but 24 miles down the river at Maidenhead. The statement on p. 54 that 'Russia seems to be an eastward extension of Asia' will deceive nobody; but to place Nøstvet before Maglemose and Viby (p. 568) is to stultify the fine work of our Scandinavian colleagues. The parrot-beak gravers (fig. 104) are upside down, also fig. 100A and the Solutr  blade on the cover, as the shading shows, and there is nothing in the text to prove the contrary. That mythical animal *Cervus elephas* appears on p. 192, and what seems to be a cross between it and *Cervus elaphus* is called *C. elephas* on p. 584.

In an undertaking of this kind a sense of proportion becomes a cardinal virtue; and in a text-book of Archaeology, not of Anthropology in general, better use might have been made of about 40 pages in the opening chapters dealing with kingship, the clan system, agglutinative languages, etc. Room might thus have been found for a fuller treatment of flint fracture and patination, the definition of types, and quaternary geology. But no one would belittle the service rendered by our Fellow to prehistoric archaeology, or the effort required to complete his own ambitious programme. In this he will have the good wishes of all serious students, on whom it is incumbent to remove the reproaches levelled at British (and Irish?) archaeologists on p. 260.

REGINALD A. SMITH.

Old Plans of Cambridge 1574-1798, reproduced in facsimile with descriptive texts. By J. WILLIS CLARK and ARTHUR GRAY. 9 x 5½; pp. xxxvii + 154, with a portfolio of plans. Cambridge: Bowes & Bowes, 1921. £4 4s. *od.* net.

These volumes have been worth the waiting. As long ago as 1909 the six Old Plans here reproduced were announced as to be issued with a descriptive letterpress by the late Registry of the University, Mr. J. W. Clark. Now, at last, after unavoidable delays the work that Mr. Clark initiated has been concluded by the Master of Jesus.

The six plans here reproduced are of very varied merit. The first is a bird's-eye view by Richard Lyne in 1574, and is full of interest. It must be used with care, however, for, as Professor Willis long ago pointed out, it 'is drawn without reference to scale, proportion or relative position of buildings'. Despite all this it is a document of first importance for any study of sixteenth-century Cambridge.

The second plan, from George Brown's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, 1575, is in all probability merely a copy of Lyne's work, and of minor importance, but with John Hamond's plan of 1592 we reach the gem of this collection. It was originally printed on nine separate sheets, each about 15 in. by 12 in., and is a wonderful example of early map making. The buildings are shown in perspective, as from a bird's-eye view, the whole being drawn to scale and every detail taken into account. Those who are only acquainted with this splendid plan by the reduced and adapted reproductions in the *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge* will find these beautiful facsimiles a revelation.¹ With this plan before him, and with the excellent commentary and footnotes supplied by the Editors, the student can understand the lay-out of the Town and University of those days almost as well as from the Ordnance Survey Map of to-day.

After these sheets of Hamond, the 1634 plan in Thomas Fuller's *History of the University* is of little merit, and we may pass at once to David Loggan's work in 1688. The value of this plan, and of the views of the University and College buildings that went with it, has long been recognized;² and by comparing it with Hamond's work it is easy to appreciate the growth of the University during the seventeenth century. The series concludes with William Custance's Survey of 1798, which shows Cambridge just before the enclosure of the open fields round the town in 1802-7.

Besides the very informing and learned commentary which the Editors have supplied to accompany the plans, the Master of Jesus has contributed an Introduction with chapters on the River, the Castle, and the King's Ditch which are the fruits of his lifelong study of medieval Cambridge. All students will be deeply grateful to him for the suggestive and interesting matter they contain.

Both the letterpress and facsimiles of these two pleasant volumes are excellent. The only complaint we have to make is that a work so essential to the student should have to be issued at so prohibitive a price.

H. S. BENNETT.

The Historical Geography of the Wealden Iron Industry. By M. C. DELANY. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 62. London: Benn Brothers, 1921. 4s. 6d.

This is the first number of a series of research monographs which the Geographical Association proposes to issue primarily for the use of its members and those of the sister associations. In a brief preface,

¹ See notes in text dealing with the inaccuracy of the reduced reproductions, e. g. pp. 51, 62, 81, etc.

² See *Reproduction of Loggan's Plans, edited with a Life of Loggan, Introduction, and Historical and Descriptive Notes*, by J. W. Clark. 1905.